

Dairy.

Prosperous Creameries.

The Vernon Creamery Association of Connecticut collected 745,830 pounds of cream during the year, and made 163,605 pounds of butter. The patrons received 29 78-100 cents a pound for butter. The cost of manufacture was 3 98 100 cents, the price received for butter 29 94-100 cents. The creamery has a surplus of \$2959.

The Easthampton (Mass.) Co-operative Creamery Society during its twenty-fifth year reports an unusually prosperous season, owing to the high price obtained for butter. The lowest received for butter was twenty-seven cents and the highest thirty-five cents, with an average of 29 2-3 cents, an increase of 37-12 cents compared with last year. Collections were made of 930,034 pounds of cream, making 185,825 pounds of butter at a cost of 3 65-100 cents. Over \$1900 was received for buttermilk. Dividends were paid at the rate of six per cent, and a large cash balance carried over.

Winter or Summer Dairying.

My experience is that winter dairying is much more profitable than summer. In winter dairying you have all the year round dairying provided you feed and care for your herd as you should during the winter. I like to have cows fresh between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1, then with plenty of good ensilage fed twice a day and good clover hay once a day, and bran, gluten, or some other protein feed according to the price in your locality, letting the cow be the judge as to the amount she will digest properly, you can look her in the eye and say, "You pay for your board or you will go to the butcher." If she is a dairy cow she will comply with your request every day through the winter, will go onto grass in good shape, and will do nearly as well through the summer as a cow that is fresh in the spring. She will take her yearly vacation in the fall when the pasture is dry, while her spring sister will shrink in her milk. Then a dairyman has more time to take care of his calves during the winter than in summer, and with good light, comfortable quarters they will do better in winter than summer, and by spring will be ready to go onto grass and can stand the hot sun and flies better than a young calf, and you can have the skim milk during the summer for your pigs. Whenever your cows are fresh feed them so as to keep them doing their best. Do not think you can let them shrink on their milk for a week or a month and then have them make up for lost time, they will not do it. They will run you in debt every day or they will run you in debt.

I have thirty milk cows, and I feed them silage all winter, except the extremely cold weather, when I let up on the feeding some as the silage is frozen hard, and to feed it is like giving the cows icebergs. But when the weather gets milder the silage thaws out and I go to feeding it again.

Winters differ greatly in that respect. The preceding winter the silage remained unfrozen and I fed it continually. We used to sell our milk for shipment to the city, but the shipper that was buying it changed his location to another road and dropped the men that were supplying him milk. Then I went to making butter, and I figure that it pays better to make butter than to sell milk for shipment to the city.

I estimate that I make at least fifty cents more on a can of milk by keeping it myself, making butter from the cream and feeding the skim milk to the pigs. Moreover, I save the disagreeable duty of daily hauling my milk 2½ miles to the railroad station. Not only was my time taken by that, but I had to keep an extra horse for the purpose. If I did not do that I would have to keep a team from working in the field when I was driving to the station with one of the horses. The farmer that has clover hay to feed with his silage will not have to buy much grain, as the protein in the clover balances the excess of starch in the silage. Last winter I fed a good deal of gluten feed because the hay I had was timothy and not clover. With the gluten feed I also fed some oil meal which I find is good. Some farmers have conceived the idea that the silo is too expensive a structure for them to have on the farm. The men that hold such an opinion have not investigated the matter. A well-built, permanent silo can be put up for about \$1.50 per ton of capacity. That is a cost of \$300 for a silo that will hold two hundred tons of feed. This amount of feed will supply twenty cows with all the silage they should have, even if they are big cows and are fed the year around. If the farmer is to build a barn that will hold hay for twenty cows even for a winter he build it for \$300.

Not at all. He would have to invest very much more than that sum in a barn to hold the hay for that number of cows. So we see that silage is the cheapest thing possible to feed if we are to consider the cost of the structure that contains it. The farmer that intends to largely increase the number of his cows will have to put thousands of dollars into a barn structure if he intends to confine himself to the feeding of hay for roughage. It will be far easier for him to extend his stables and build a silo than to construct a stable sufficiently high to hold the hay. When a man is freed from the necessity of providing for bulky feed he can then construct his dairy stable with the one object of getting cleanliness and light. He can build his stable long and low and secure a flood of light from three sides. His structure does not have to be heavy, as it must be if it is to sustain a heavy superstructure.

A silo is thus not expensive, and moreover it is a great encourager of the development of dairying. It solves the problem of how a dairyman can make a living off from fifty to one hundred acres of land. That is going to be the great question in the not distant future, for the farmers already being cut up into smaller ones. If any man doubts whether or not it will pay him to build a silo let him look into the cost and benefits by actually getting estimates on the cost of construction. We hear a good deal about the awful drudgery of dairying. Well, it's true that success in this business means constant, careful and thoughtful work, but that's the only reason there is any money in it. If any chump could breed and feed dairy cattle and properly care for dairy products, or if any loafer could do the work, everybody would jump in and make the business utterly unprofitable. What business that brings good returns does not require intelligence and toll to run it properly? And the more intelligence the less toll, the more intelligence the more money, and when money is coming in there is enough enthusiasm in any right-minded man to lighten some of the burdens. Dairying is a good business if it is done right, and no business is good otherwise.

J. P. FLETCHER.
Gloversville, N. Y.

Literature.

A MAKER OF HISTORY.

A past master in the art of writing stories of diplomatic and governmental plots and counter-plots is E. Phillips Oppenheim, and he has never been happier in constructing a series of mysterious and progressively exciting occurrences than he is in "A Maker of History," his latest novel. The interest begins with the initial chapter, where a boy finds in Germany a curious bit of paper which he preserves for future purposes. His disappearance in Paris, where his sister had expected to meet him, follows, and her search for him is the opening of a series of surprising happenings in which distinguished officials and the secret police of various nationalities take part. The lively style of the author and his facility in introducing his readers to genuine human beings, and not automata, add to the plausibility of his narrative, which never seems to be out of joint with nature, though dealing with what, in other hands, might seem improbable. In this story he is always vigorous and convincing. He takes the reader captive at once, and holds him a willing prisoner to the end. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Under the above named title we have a collection of the drawings of John Leech from Punch and other sources. These pictures will be new to the present generation, and their preservation in this handsome oblong volume, with a colored illustration on the front cover, is deserving of hearty commendation from all who can appreciate the artist's hearty British humor and his keen appreciation of the ludicrous side of everyday life, as seen in the streets, the home, the hunting field, and elsewhere. No caricaturist has rivalled him in his reproduction of the typical Briton under many circumstances, both grave and gay. The reader admires him enthusiastically, and other eminent authors have expressed their liking for his work, which is never coarse, though it reproduces character with wonderful accuracy in a few happy touches that all may appreciate. His sketches appeal to no narrow circle but to all mankind, and in the publication now before us are some of the best of his efforts. It will be a delight to all who are fond of an hour of rational recreation. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.50.)

THE GREGORY GUARDS.

Emma Lee Benedict has produced a book for boys of uncommon merit in "The Gregory Guards," which depicts the characters and describes the experiences of the members of a club of youngsters, who pass the summer on an island near New York city. Here they are under the guidance of a wealthy young man, who is the trustee of a fund for helping boys, and of a tutor, whose instruction is of inestimable value to the lads, one of whom was a former newsboy in the great American metropolis. He, with a companion, helps his benefactor in the development of manliness, gratitude and helpfulness in many situations of keen interest, in which there is plenty of life and merriment, and the unobtrusive lesson conveyed is one that points the way to true success and happiness. It is a bright book for bright boys. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.25.)

REBECCA MARY.

Annie Hamilton Donnell tells a characteristic New England tale in "Rebecca Mary." The little heroine is under the care of her aunt, Olivia Plummer, a woman who has a stern, Puritanic sense of duty, which she inherits from her family. Naturally she expects her niece to follow in her footsteps, and repress the expression of her feelings, and, indeed, be more like a little woman than a child. The girl rebels at last against the stern rule of the older woman, but eventually, after she has been away to school, the two are reunited in a manner that exhibits natural affection unrestrained by old-fashioned reserve, for Aunt Olivia has a warm heart under her cold exterior. There is genuine humor as well as pathos in this volume, which combines the quaintness of the past with the freedom of a later day. The principal portraits presented will not soon be forgotten by either old or young who make their acquaintance. (New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.)

The Golden Chronicle.

The New England Deaconess Association held its February meeting on Wednesday. The contract for the new hospital has been let, according to the report of Secretary Theodore Eldred, and by its terms the building, which needs \$40,000 to complete it, will be ready for occupancy on Jan. 1, 1917. The treasurer, Mrs. George Law, reported a balance of more than \$3000. The net receipts from the recent bazaar footed up \$3935.64. The cycle of this system of contributions will be discontinued on the last Tuesday in May, in accordance with the vote of the society.

Smith College needs funds for a new library and a biological building at a cost of \$125,000 each. Towards the latter Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give half the sum named, and the remainder must be made up by the friends of the institution. The committee, consisting of President Scotty, Prof. H. M. Tyler, Prof. William F. Ganong and Prof. Mary A. Jordan, are of the opinion that if \$125,000 in addition to

CANDIDATES FOR JUNE BROILERS.

Chicks out in February and March are ready for market when squabs also and regular broilers bring high prices. An incubator and two or three brooders of any standard make furnish the outfit.

Mr. Carnegie's offer can be secured, the college, with the resources already at its command, will be in a condition to build both structures.

In the article which appeared in the BUDGET-BEACON last week on the Boston Young Women's Christian Association and its various activities we did not have space to refer at length to the Boarding Department, which is located principally at 60 Warren street, in a convenient section of the city for those whose daily occupations take them down town. Its influence is widespread, and embraces not only those who benefit directly from it, but also those who are brought into association with them in pursuing the different duties of life. Their Christian example is a great inspiration to other girls who are, perhaps, less happily situated.

At the Warren-street house there are seldom less than 150 permanent boarders and oftentimes many more. It is under the charge of Mrs. S. E. Morse, who is in every way qualified by experience and by temperament and character to be a practical and sympathetic house mother. She succeeded Miss A. P. Smith, who for nine years presided over the house with great faithfulness and devotion. The boarders are mostly office girls and students, and they usually secure accommodations through correspondence with the superintendent, though personal applications are not rare. The girls appreciate the comfort, the enjoyment and the spiritual uplifting that they receive at the Warren-street branch, and one of its oldest members recently wrote: "Number 60 is a fine place and I can think of no other home, and I hope I can always be one of its household. I do enjoy its services of all kinds and appreciate all the kindness shown by the management." This is only the expression of one of many permanent boarders who are equally commendatory in the references they make to the efforts that are being made for their moral and material welfare. The prayer bands perform Christian work with fervor and fidelity, and there was much interest manifested in the formation of a Bible class. Mrs. Morse will say: "The financial will prosper according to the promise, 'Seek first the Kingdom and all else shall be added.'"

There are frequently pleasant reunions and social gatherings at the Warren-street house, and the old-time residents there take enthusiastic pleasure in welcoming new guests and making them feel that they have joined a harmonious domestic circle. In the words of one of the reports for the board of managers of the association, by Miss Ellen Andrews, it will be seen at a glance how much more educative such a life is than the existence in the ordinary lodging-house, for sharp corners are rubbed off, crabbedness is prevented, adaptability cultivated and the womanly qualities are kept alive. The boarding-house on Warren street is a fruitful retreat from the toil and troubles of the outside world for many working girls who know that there

"The cares that fret the day
Will fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently vanish away."

Its influence is all for good, and those who have not experienced religion and those who are professed followers of Christ find equal consolation and relief within its hallowed walls. Sometimes, we are told, in the superintendent's room, where many a heartache finding words has been replaced by hope, is whispered the old, yet ever new and living story of the coming of Christ into the heart—that story so absurd to some, yet to those in whom it has been enrooted, real as nothing else is real. And sometimes it is just a merry group to ask: "May we have a party on Valentine's eve?" "I don't want to leave here," says one, "there is such a strong, sweet Christian atmosphere." And another, "you don't know how many girls are restrained, how many helped by the wise, loving influence."

At the Berkshire street house the boarders are fewer than they are at Warren-street, but they are given there, notwithstanding the numerous activities, as much of a family life as is possible. It sends hundreds of transient guests to neighboring lodging-houses, where they will be well cared for, every year. The Association seeks first of all to accommodate the young girls who apply for permanent board, but it does not overlook the few who are older, whose presence among the more youthful boarders is helpful in the giving of good counsel from the lips of experience and in setting good lessons by example as well as precept. The Lodging-House Directory and Bureau of Information in the Berkshire street building are valuable adjuncts to the boarding department, which the traveling public have found so useful, fully realizing the reputation it has won far beyond the boundaries of Greater Boston.

The duties of King's Daughters in both houses do in a small way what the association accomplishes on a larger scale. They carry flowers and the cheer of a bright, friendly visit into many a hospital; they supply books, clothing and sometimes a Christmas barrel for the colored children of the South, and in many other directions assist the poor and the struggling, and give encouragement to the downcast who need philanthropic ministrations.

Where in a lodging-house, however well conducted, would the permanent boarders receive the attention when ill that they get through the efforts of the association? Of an invalid, who passed to the life beyond from the Warren-street house, we

learn that when she could no longer assemble with the others for family worship in the public parlor, she could be assisted down to the adjoining room and listen through the door left open for the purpose. She would often say to the superintendent, "What you said tonight seemed just what I needed to hear. It seemed almost as if you said it on purpose for me, did you?" And the reply was sure to be "yes, I was thinking of you." One evening she chose the passage of Scripture and the hymns, which later the Glee Club of the house sang for her. She was grateful for the time and the care; but did those who gave them receive no uplift, too? Ask them and you will be convinced that it is the Divine hand that "settles the solitary in families."

No wonder that the Young Women's Christian Association, in the words of its General Superintendent, Miss C. V. Drinkwater, is becoming a favorite resort for missionaries, literary women and Christian workers in other cities. It is studied by all classes of women, and many are the inquiries concerning its methods of operation.

The New Hampshire Grange.

Hillsborough County Farmers held the largest meeting in its twenty-three years experience at Goffstown, with Uxbridge Grange, Feb. 14, when twenty-four granges were represented in the 315 in attendance. The forenoon was devoted to a consideration of agricultural fairs. Mrs. Viola R. Dodge arranged and conducted the following program for the afternoon: "Development of Good Citizenship" was discussed by E. D. Gay and M. V. B. Morse, Manchester; E. T. Bred, North Weare; F. P. Stevens, the Rev. A. Watson, Bedford; W. H. Stinson, Mrs. G. F. Martin, George F. Hendley, State Secretary Drake, F. M. Lord, Dunbarton; Mrs. Sara L. Plummer and George W. Browne, Manchester; George Fattos and Annie S. Stevens gave a vocal solo, Carl Fattos a reading and the Ladies' Grange Quartette several selections. G. K. Drake.

OLD OR YOUNG COWS.—O. K. S., Middlesex County, N. H.: As to the relative business value of old or young cows there are various considerations to be taken into account. Probably the general impression is correct, that young cows of the same grade are more desirable, but if only a moderate amount is to be put into the animal it would be doubtful to buy an older cow of good grade than a young cow of low grade, since the young cow of low milk yield would never be profitable while the older cow would be very profitable for a few years. The market values at the large New England cattle markets indicate that the new milk cow which sells at \$40 at two years of age would sell for about \$15 at nine years of age. If the buyer makes a purchase of a young cow at \$40, interest at six per cent, for three years would be \$18.00. If he buys an old cow the interest for three years at six per cent, would be \$22.50. At that time his young cow would have to be sold at \$30 and another one bought, incurring an expense of \$30 more in addition to the price received for the old cow. At the end of the second three years the young cow would be twelve years old and \$17 for the interest on the cost of the two old cows, a difference of \$4.50 in favor of the two old cows. But the large average product of the younger cow during the first three years would no doubt in most cases more than overbalance the difference. Some buyers prefer to get older cows because the animals then being fully developed, they are able to readily judge of their milk-producing qualities in looking them over at the stock yards. They argue that the older cows will stand heavy grazing and sometimes such cows are milked only one season, their owners preferring to change often and submit to a loss each time for the sake of keeping up a large milk supply. On the other hand, the buyer who intends to keep his purchases all through his period of usefulness prefers to get a cow which is still to pass through her best years. It sometimes happens that with animals of unusual vigor the period of a heavy and profitable milk yield continues after the third year, in which case the showing is more favorable for the purchase of the nine-year-old cow. It should be noted in the purchase of the older cows that special attention should be paid to apparent vigor.

GOOD FRUIT PAYS.

From time to time the wall goes up that fruit-growing does not pay, that it is overdone, that the market is glutted, and in consequence, the fruit has to be taken to the tip. If one has sufficient curiosity to take a run down to the market in order to probe deeper into this matter, he will see as much inferior fruit being offered for sale, for anything it will bring, that he is struck dumb with wonder as to how the producer of fruit of such inferior quality can make a living out of it, and that, if they cannot produce anything better, the wonder is that they had not given up fruit growing long before.

WINTER FLOWERING RULES. Give them a cool room if you want them to last well. It is a good plan to remove them to a room where the temperature is low at night—but never down to the freezing point—if they are kept in a rather high temperature during the day.

A LAND OF SUMMER BOARDERS.

For a country with a population of only about 2½ millions, Switzerland imports a very large quantity of live stock annually and produces a large amount of the total yearly value of its products. The total yearly value of its products, according to 1910 averages \$15,000,000, by far the greater part of which was due to live animals and fresh or simply prepared meats. More than ninety per cent. of these imported articles are brought from neighboring countries and four per cent. from the United States. It is probable that this large importation is explained by the great number of tourists who spend the summer in Switzerland. The total number of tourists visiting that country in 1910 is officially estimated at three hundred thousand or four hundred thousand.

CHAMBER SEPARATOR.

Running milk through a dirty separator is similar to running it through a dirty strainer. The milk of the milk of the separator is in a state to receive its true flavor.

As a renovator of soil and as a food for stock, the cow pea is unsurpassed. To get the largest possible yield of cow peas from any given soil, a plentiful application of POTASH is necessary.

The best methods leading to certain success are fully explained in the 65-page illustrated book, which we send free to farmers who write for it. It tells of the remarkable results attained with cow peas nourished upon POTASH.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

Beautiful Climbing Vine Free

Beautiful Leaves
Dainty Flowers
Exquisite Perfume
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This Oriental Gem of the far East comes to us a marvel of beauty and fragrance. Its rapid growth, abundant foliage and modest, sweet-scented flowers, give it supremacy over all Foreign and Domestic climbers. The handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and clusters of fragrant white flowers make a window, arbor or veranda a perfect bower of beauty.

They stand the severest winter, and burst forth in all their beauty and splendor very early in the spring.

No one should miss planting this charming vine.

Send me the name of every strawberry grower you know, and I will mail you this vine free, postpaid. I only wish for those that grow fruit for market, and I want the names of once. You must cut this advertisement out and mail it with the list of names.

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RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

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Write to us for our descriptive circular and price list.

Shipping season will open about the first of March, at which time we will be prepared to ship by the car loads.

Write for our price list and get your order in as early as possible, as the demand for these magnificent flowering EVERGREEN SHRUBS will be greater this year than ever before. Address

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Strawberry Plant, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per thousand.
Peach Trees, 2 to 3 ft., for \$4.00 per hundred.
Apple Trees, 4 to 6 ft., at \$10.00 per hundred.
Pear Trees, 4 to 5 ft., at \$12.00 per hundred.
Palm Trees, 4 to 5 ft., at \$20.00 per hundred.
Cherry Trees, 4 to 5 ft., at \$20.00 per hundred.
Grape Vines, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per hundred.
Currants, \$3.00 per hundred.
Quince Trees, \$4.00 per dozen.
18 Varieties of Roses, \$3.00 per dozen.
California Privet, \$2.00 to \$3.50 per hundred.
Silver Maples, 8 to 10 ft., for 25 cents each.
Norway Maples, 8 to 10 ft., 50 cents each.
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Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents each.

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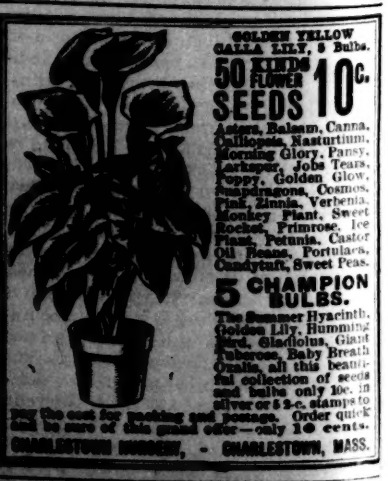
millions of undesirable bacteria from the dirt, manure and slime lodged in the separator bowl speed all the milk, to a greater or lesser degree, that passes through the machine.

FOLLOWED HIS CATTLE.

A Vermont farmer followed to Boston his cattle which had been condemned for tuberculosis. At the abattoir he found that four of them were to be fed to the fertilizer mill, while the remaining thirteen, being less seriously diseased, were placed as "Jov head," the people of that nationality being allowed to slaughter the cattle according to their own usage, intending to use the meat for food.

WARNING CASE.

Some of the so-called washing powders are very objectionable in washing with soap, as grains of some kind is used principally in their makeup. When such powders are used a coating of thick grease will be formed around the edges of the shirt or pan containing the wash water. All such compounds should be discarded. Powder can be procured that are guaranteed to contain no grease, and they are usually excellent cleaners. If these are not obtainable, the best thing to use is ordinary household soap and a little borax, which are cheap and effective.



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GOLDEN YELLOW
COLUMBIA, N. Y.
50 SEEDS 10c
GOLDEN YELLOW
COLUMBIA, N. Y.

Poultry.

Breeding Early Chicks.

Every incubator which holds 120 eggs will require three brooders of the hundred-chick size to rear its output, even if only seventy-five per cent. of the eggs hatch, because a brooder of that size can accommodate only fifty chickens when they are two weeks old; and the second lot will hatch when the first are twenty-three days old, if the machines are kept running closely.

CROWDING IS DISASTROUS.

The round hoyer used in nearly all the brooders now does away to a great extent with the crowding into corners; but if the temperature is allowed to run down, there is a natural tendency to crowd into a bunch, which usually results in the unfortunate weaklings of the lot being crushed to death. Another objection to the round brooders is the impossibility of keeping the air in them fresh during long cold nights.

In preparing the brooders, the author of "A Self-Supporting Home" advises to mix an ounce of crude carbolic acid in a pailful of whitewash, and give the brooder a coat on the inside. When dry fit a piece of carpet or felt all over the floor of the sleeping compartment, and make a slip cover of cotton flannel to go over the hoyer and floor, fastening it down with large drawing pins in each corner. Have two of these slip covers to each brooder, and change at least three times a week, having them washed and boiled each time they are removed.

The outside or feeding room is best carpeted with cut hay. We keep the sweepings of the hay loft for this, as it is fine, and keeps the small chickens busy scratching for food and seeds.

IF A FOUNTAIN IS TO BE USED

stand it on a piece of wood to keep it out of the dust, of course being sure that the chickens can reach it. If you have no fountain, fasten a small cup to the side of the brooder; but do not think that a cup or dish on the floor is easier and just as good, because half an hour after it has been put in you will find it minus water, filled with the cut hay or whatever you use and the floor wet and messy.

At the front of the feeding compartment is a small door to open and let out the babies into the run, which should be made of slats and one-inch wire netting—as wide as the brooders, six feet long, one high, and the top made to open like a box lid, for convenience.

Everything being ready, start the lamp burning, at first leaving the doors or lids open about one inch. Close after a few hours, and get it running steadily at 95° for twenty-four hours before you expect to use it. Remember that too much or too little heat is as dangerous in a brooder as in an incubator. Many beginners will use the greatest care in hatching the eggs, and then spoil everything by neglecting the chicks in the matter of heat, and so lose them by the dozen.

COMMENCE WITH NINETY-FIVE DEGREES; the second week lower gradually to 85°, decreasing that until it is 70° at the end of the fourth week. Always take the temperature from the thermometer under the hoyer.

Most brooders have some means of shutting off the sleeping room from the play room, which must be closed before putting in the chicks, for at first they could not endure the low temperature of the outer room; but unless prevented they will run right away from the heat and get chilled. So they must get gradually accustomed to their surroundings.

If, however, your brooder does not have this arrangement, just close the opening with a clean old blanket, or even newspaper; but do not use a board—it may tumble down and hurt some of the babies.

BEING IN THE BROODER.

all that they need for twenty-four hours is fine gravel and charcoal, scattered on the flannel covering the floor. For the first few nights it is advisable to see that all the little folks are safely under the hoyer curtain, for, having no mother to cluck them to bed, they are apt to go to sleep in one of the outer corners.

Never neglect airing the brooder at least twice a day. Any carpeting can make an extra cover for the hoyer like the one which comes with the brooder; it is a simple matter to tack a fringed piece of flannel or felt around it, and having the two, one can be exposed to the sun and air for hours every day without inconveniencing the chicks.

Practical Poultry Points.

Be sure to keep the stock strictly free from lice. First remove the cause—dampness and filth. If these two things exist you may use many preventives and destroyers, and still your pen will be swarming with lice. Make a spray of four tablespoonfuls of kerosene in one quart of water, and a few drops of carbolic acid. Spray every part of the henhouse with this preparation, as it is an excellent disinfectant.

Sulphur should not be used upon the fowls at any time, but it is very valuable for fumigating purposes if carefully used. Persian insect powder is a valuable remedy for body lice. This should be sifted freely every three weeks all the year round. Do not set pullets; they have not strength enough for the task; they do not understand the work, and there is more profit in keeping them for laying.

Remove the clucker at once; it is contagious. If you wish to break her up, put her in a pen, feed her well, and keep removing her until she gives up the nest. If you wish to set her, prepare a good nest in a box twice her length, putting before her a supply of food, water and grit. Put her on thirteen eggs after night. Do not feed her heavy grain. If it is a dry season dip the eggs in warm water on the twentieth day.

Do not feed the young chicks for twenty-four hours. Put before them coarse sand and water. Their first meal should consist of rolled oats.

Dorticultural.

San Jose Scale Increasing.

Correspondence and examination of orchard trees in various parts of Rhode Island indicate that the San Jose scale had a very favorable season last year. In some cases where spraying was done, the insect is so numerous at the present time as to lead many to think that the application did no good whatever. Careful examination of the older scales would show that from eighty to ninety per cent. were killed by the spraying if carefully done; the remainder, however, found conditions favorable and multiplied rapidly, so that the trees are almost as thoroughly covered now as they were in the early spring.

This condition of affairs is rather discouraging to fruit growers, but it is not likely to occur again for some time. The only thing to do is to continue fighting the pest.



CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE.
Champion Ram and Ewe at the recent International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

Reports from all over the country seem to indicate it so far there is nothing which will equal the lime, sulphur and salt as a spraying solution for this insect. The new remedy brought out last spring, kerosene limoid, has done good work, but its efficiency is inferior to that of the old mixture, and should not be used except as a substitute where preparation of the other is out of the question.

Agriological College, Kingston, R. I.

Apples a Prime Investment.

Prof. W. M. Munson of the University of Maine, Orono, Me., was the speaker before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Jan. 10. His subject was "Abandoned Farms and Their Capabilities," and he spoke in part as follows:

"There are few, if any, absolutely safe investments that will appreciate in value as rapidly as a New England orchard. Excellent fruit land may be purchased almost anywhere in New England for \$10 to \$30 an acre. If set with desirable sorts of apples and given intelligent treatment these same lands will at the end of ten years be worth at a low estimate \$100 an acre; while in fifteen years they will be returning a handsome dividend on a valuation of from \$300 to \$800 an acre. The increasing value of the orchard from year to year, up to twenty-five years of age, is an important factor in the problem. To be sure the orchard must be cared for and protected during the first ten years; but this is not by any means a dead load to carry. Many of the lands which may be included in the tracts purchased already contain profitable bearing orchards. Small fruits or sweet corn, potatoes or other food crops, may be grown in the young orchard to meet the expense of cultivation and fertilization. 'Fillers' of Wealthy or some other early maturing sort, which will come into bearing in five years, will pay the expense of the orchard before the main trees reach their prime."

"Over much of the area of New England apple trees are growing almost spontaneously; and wherever, in the past, seeds may have been scattered, we may find trees growing. These old trees, though neglected and broken by storms, usually produce some fruit every year, and are frequently loaded to the ground. When given half the chance of ordinary farm crops these same old trees, regarded to varieties of recognized merit, become the most valuable assets of the farm. In this connection I have in mind an old orchard in southern Maine, set more than eighty years ago and naturally somewhat decrepit now. In three successive years recently, this orchard, covering about 2½ acres, yielded 600, four hundred and 300 bushels, respectively; which brought the owner \$400, \$300 and \$350, or an estimated net profit to the owner of seventy-five per cent. These old moss-covered, neglected veterans, hardly as maples and refusing to die, stand as living witnesses to the possibilities of New England hillside. Nor is the testimony confined to these old veterans. Very many modern instances of men who have accumulated a competence on old rocky pastures by the aid of the apple tree might be cited."

"Phineas Whittier, Maine's 'apple king,' began his labors as a fruit grower about 1830 with the purchase of ninety acres of most unpromising rocky pasture and woodland for the sum of \$400, of which he was only able to pay \$75 down. Apple trees were set wherever a place could be found among the rocks, and today there are substantial buildings, including fruit cellars and evaporating houses, and the annual returns from the orchard, which now covers nearly a thousand acres, are from \$3000 to \$6000."

Fruit Growers at Rochester.

President Barry in his address said that fruit growers do not take enough pains in grading fruit, nor in making packages attractive. One reason for the marked success of fruit growers on the Pacific coast is that they are organized and that the packing of second-class fruit is not permitted, though it would not be profitable to pack the poor fruit and ship it from California. If it were permitted. To grow fine fruit at the present day thorough cultivation, careful spraying, careful handling, grading and packing must be considered indispensable. Fruit of superior grade should be packed in medium size packages. A sale was recently made in New York city of a carload of Oregon pears which netted seven cents apiece at an auction sale, showing how fancy fruits are sought for at seemingly extravagant prices.

DR. W. H. JORDAN.

director of the New York Horticultural Experiment Station, said that the greatest dangers to agricultural institutions came from men who have been carefully trained as scientists. Another danger lies in the fact that too quick results are expected from experiments. Expensive experiments are often attempted by the experiment stations, and the scientist realizes that he must produce results in order to have the experiments maintained, but in fact, more time should have been taken to thoroughly test the experiments. So-called scientific facts are heralded daily by the newspapers that are not in reality facts, but simply hopes or expectations of the experimenter. Such announcements are premature and deceptive.

Bordeaux Mixture. Is It Efficient?

The use of bordeaux mixture has become quite common nowadays, and it is considered by many quite indispensable in growing nice apples. In some cases under our notice success usually attributed to spraying may be traced directly to other causes or unaccounted for.

We have such a case in mind. The spring of 1903 was very rainy. The severity of help prevented spraying during the occasional fair days so it remained undone.

There were about fifty trees of McIntosh Reds just in their prime. These trees, with one or two exceptions, had borne fair crops, but the scab seemed annually increasing. That season there was a full bloom, but the fruit, when developed, was covered with scab almost entirely. There was not a single plate of perfect fruit from those trees. The next spring (1903) when the trees were in full bloom a heavy frost swept that little valley, and only five apples were the result of the season's crop. Now we wish to emphasize the fact that in 1904 we did not spray the orchard and instead of another disastrous failure, most of the trees were overloaded, and rarely a spotted apple was found.

Now if this orchard had been thoroughly sprayed, the amount of the crop and its freedom from scab would certainly have been attributed to the wonderful influence of the bordeaux mixture. The question now arises—was this freedom from the myriads of parasites attributable to starvation on account of the entire absence of apples the previous year? O. C. WAIT, Montpelier, Vt.

Fruit Growing in Connecticut.

The Connecticut Fruit Growers Society met in Hartford last week with a large attendance. President Eddy's report mentioned the large peach crop last year, but which showed a loss to many growers on account of the bad weather for picking and handling during the height of the season. Apple growing was mentioned as affording great opportunities in southern New England. A drawback which was becoming more important every year was the theft of fruit by travelers on bicycles and trolley lines.

J. H. Hale spoke on the increased use of trolley lines for the transportation of fruit from the orchards to the city markets. In an address on insects and diseases Dr. G. F. Clinton spoke of the increase of the brown rot of the peach which seriously injured last year's crop. Its development being favored by moist weather.

Prof. W. E. Britton reported that the San Jose scale was apparently increasing. The lime sulphur washes were the most satisfactory remedies; good results were obtained from the self-bottling mixture of twenty pounds lime, ten pounds sulphur, ten pounds sulphate of soda and forty gallons of water. The kerosene limoid mixture did not kill so many of the scales as the lime and sulphur. The lime sulphur mixture cost from sixty cents to eighty cents per barrel. The same spray applied to pear trees kept them nearly free from psylla. The apple maggot was reported on the increase in Connecticut orchards, and destruction of fallen fruit recommended as a remedy. Several other speakers mentioned the lime sulphur mixture as a remedy for scale insects. Prof. M. V. Slingerland, however, thought the oil sprays were more penetrating than the lime and sulphur, and cleaner to apply. Whether they would injure the trees in the spring of time remained to be seen. Highway Commissioner J. H. McDonald reported two thousand trees had been planted along the State roads, and that the shade of the trees increased the durability of the road. The former list of officers was re-elected.

Curious Facts.

—Every schoolboy knows that the fable of the fox and the sour grapes is inaccurate from a natural history point of view, says a London newspaper, and, as usual, every schoolboy is wrong. An eminent Oxford professor, on being asked the point discussed the other day, actually brought some grapes and then went to the Zoo, where he tried them on a fox, which ate them greedily!

—The Alcaide of Madrid, who, at least in military matters, is decidedly progressive, has issued an order for the destruction of churches. This order, which is based on a report from the director of the municipal laboratory, prescribes that all the churches of the Spanish capital are to be swept out daily with sawdust moistened with a solution of copper sulphate. All the fittings and furniture of the churches—chairs, benches, confessionals, holy water fonts, etc.—are to be disinfected every day.

—The plan of occasionally flushing drains with petrol in water, to destroy the eggs of house flies, has been awarded a \$500 prize by a Paris paper.

—That a dog has a right to bite a man in self-defense is the interesting verdict returned by a Seattle jury recently. In the case in question the dog bit a man's leg and the victim sued the owner of the dog for \$100.00. The defense was that the dog would never have bitten the man if he had not provoked to do so, and that, having been provoked, the dog was standing within his rights in using the only weapon at his command in defending himself from further annoyance. The case against the dog and his owner was dismissed. Other suits of a similar character have been brought before, but this is believed to be the first time a jury has taken this point of view.

—Here is a dictum right after the heart of the Audubon Society. A scientist says that if the earth were divided, man could not inhabit it for longer than nine years. All the sprays and poisons in the world would not keep down the insects, which would eat up everything. This fable teaches much regarding women's hats.

—Australia has adopted the system of drying milk. The milk is evaporated between steam rollers and sold as a powder. As nothing but water has been abstracted, the addition of water makes wholesome, clean and sterile milk. A leading medical officer is reported to have said:

You Can Pump With It

and because of your water supply. Water everywhere, all you need is the means to take it. You can pump water in any quantity and at any pressure with our

Gasoline Engines.

When not needed for pumping they can be used for a direct motor for any purpose. A 1000 lbs. two horse engine will pump 1000 lbs. of water 100 feet in any direction, and at any pressure.

CHAS. J. JAGER CO., 100-101 N. Street, BOSTON, MASS.

"BRADLEY'S always Satisfactory"



Times have changed and markets have changed. Not only have new crops been introduced, but nearly all crops are required earlier in the market. In the old days the old-fashioned crops were grown on old-fashioned coarse manure. While manure will never go out of fashion as a fertilizer, yet for quick crops it must be supplemented by quick-acting fertilizers which respond at once and which will bring crops to an early and profitable maturity. Such are the Bradley Fertilizers, introduced forty-five years ago and still holding the lead. Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, the celebrated Seedsman of Marblehead, in a communication to the "Massachusetts Ploughman," in August, 1905, states in relation to fertilizers that "it is his experience that those which are manufactured by the Bradley Co. have always proved satisfactory." This picture shows a collection of vegetables raised on Bradley's at the Brattleboro Retreat Farm, Vermont.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

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JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, 51 No. Market Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE ARABIAN HORSE IS THE BASIS OF THE WORLD'S THOROUGHBREDS
Our pure Arabians are of the large type of Arabs—i. e., the Mangist-Hodri family from which came the Darley Arab, parent of the English Thoroughbred.

THESE ARE THE ONLY STALLIONS OF THIS FAMILY IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD
Our Clay Arabians are a cross between our pure Arabs and Henry Clay's daughters combining the speed of the Clays with the grace, conformation and endurance of the Arab.

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ANAKEN, \$75.00 KAHLED, \$100.00

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FOR SALE—Arabian and Clay Arabian Stallions.

WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD
PERCHERON STALLIONS

THAT we can sell at Your Prices and we have some excellent Percheron stallions that you will want to buy at Our Prices.

Don't wait until some one else gets what you want. Come now and see every Percheron stallion at the last Minnesota State Fair, cropping one.

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ANNUAL AUCTION
OF THE PRODUCE OF THE GRANDVIEW
FARM OF HIGHLY BREED HIGH-CLASS ANIMALS

11 BULLS AND
24 HEIFERS of the

estate of Blackbird, Fido, Erion and Queen Mother families. Ward-brooding bulls and show animals of both sexes will be catalogued. Also 40 superbly bred FOLAND-GIRNA BOWS in pig to Maplewood Stud, first prize winner at the World's Fair at St. Louis and Aristocrat A., first prize bull at the Illinois State Fair in 1904. Catalogues on application.

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CHAMPIONS OF TWO CONTINENTS.
Mature stallions in foal, young stallions and fillies of all ages for sale. Here also can be found the finest carriage horses, all of them bred, raised and trained at Maplewood. Send for new illustrated Catalogue.

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WENONA'S GREAT STUD
SHIRE, FRENCH and BELGIAN STALLIONS

OUR third importation of 1904 arrived a few days before New Year's of over 100 head of draft stallions, two years old or over. In this lot were 40 Belgians, 40 French and the balance Shire horses. We make a specialty of the big, thick, cross-bred stallions. We have in this lot a number of the best of quality and blooded sires. The three importations of 1904 number over 100 stallions. This last importation is in fine shape, not one with a cold or a cough and every one for sale. We do not keep a few overfed pampered horses year after year for showing and two new champions, one of St. Louis, the other at the International. We have now 100 stallions of the wide-as-a-plowshare type. In fact we will guarantee to show intending purchasers more big, wide, sound draft stallions than any stable in America or we will pay all expenses and leave the purchasers to be the judges. We guarantee 60 per cent. brooders, insure against death by any cause, if desired and give the coolest and most reliable terms. Come to Wenona and see the oldest importation agency in the business and the importer that has brought more thick breeding stallions of 1904 lot, than any three firms today in the business, and prices to suit you all.

Be RESPONSIBLE and RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED, either on Salary, Commission or at a Price—\$5000. We will sell to small dealers and take pay when sold by them, provided good security is given.

ROBERT BURGESS & SON, Wenona, Ill.
Wenona is on the Illinois Central R. R. and Chicago & Alton R. R.

ROSEMONT HEREFORDS BRED BY ACROBAT
88480
Analyzed by MARQUESS OF SALISBURY 1904, the best one of his breed.
Champion at exhibitions. Correspondence solicited. Veterinary witnesses.
CHARLES E. CLAPP, BERNVILLE, Clark Co., Va.

The Horse.

Raising and Training Colts.

Reading today that a noted horse, brother to Mand S., the once celebrated trotter, had been chloroformed at the age of twenty-five, without ever having been driven or even harnessed, because no one dared to do so, reminds me again how foolish any one is who has charge of a colt to allow him to go unharnessed and untrained until he has grown so old and strong that his owner is afraid to harness him, and either leaves him unused, as in this case, or entrusts him to some professional horse trainer who avows his determination to "break that horse or break his neck." And I have seen a horse's spirit so broken in such hands that if he had been mine I should have thought it but little worse if his neck had been broken.

I have seen a colt trained to lead by a halter before he was a week old. Before he was six months old he was accustomed to have the harness put on him, and obeyed the rein. At a year old he submitted to draw a pair of wheels, and seemed as proud of doing so as a boy of driving his new sled, and before he was two years old his master drove him to a sulky. When about four years old he was sold to be used as a family horse at a price that was not so much based on his size, good looks or speed as upon his docility in harness. Yet he was the son of parents that were high spirited and a little difficult to handle, if not actually vicious, and he had plenty of spirit himself, though entirely safe for a woman to drive, or even a child who knows how to handle the reins and not use the whip. So much for early training and kind usage. Is not this the better way?

While on this subject allow me to suggest that farmers who have good mares ought to raise a colt from each one every year after they are three years old. Good horses never were in as good demand as today, or sold at as good prices. The demand in the cities is principally for the heavy draught horses of 1600 to 1800 pounds weight or larger, but Western breeders are trying to supply them with the Percherons bred on their almost level prairie land. They are also very well adapted to work upon such land.

But there is a demand for carriage horses of lighter weight, but of good style and action, and for less showy but equally serviceable horses for the farmers who want them to work before the plow and drive the machine, or to drive to meeting to mill and to market, up hill and down over our common New England roads. For such purposes the lighter weight is better adapted than the heavy weights. Such horses as used to be bred in New England of the Knox or Morgan type would find ready sale, even if they were much more abundant than they are now.

While my idea of a good mare to breed from means one that is sound and kind without blemish or vice of any kind, I am willing to own that it is as hard to find horses as it is men of whom this might be said. But there are faults that may not injure a horse or mare very much for breeding purposes. Spavins may not always be transmitted to the offspring, but the tendency to weak joints which may result in spavins often is, but not always, and may be in part overcome by careful usage while young before the bones and muscles have grown strong. A foundered mare seldom brings a colt with a full breast and a good lung power. A vicious mare or one that has the Roman nose which horsemen think indicates undue obstinacy, usually produces a colt which will need careful usage while young to prevent a contest of will between him and his master which may result in a balky horse or a hoker. If care needs to be taken to avoid these faults in the mare, it is even more necessary with the stallion. Some stallions are more peevish than others, that is, they have the power to transmit to their colts more of their own physical formation and their own disposition and energy, but the lungs and the legs most frequently depend upon the mare.

In breeding such horses as I have described there may not be the chance for a few great prices as there might be in breeding from stallions with several generations of trotting bred ancestry, but there will not be as many blanks. The horse bred for a trotter that does not prove able to go very fast is apt to have little value as a carriage horse or a family horse on the farm, but if one is breeding for carriage horses, and the colt does not prove to have the good looks or style to suit the most fastidious, it may yet prove a useful beast for a grocery wagon, or for farm work. Of such colts it might be said, "there is a price in every stage."

Farmers often make a mistake not only in failing to properly train their colts before offering them for sale, but in neglecting to properly fit them to look their best when shown to the prospective buyer. They are sent out without careful grooming, sometimes rough and long-haired, thin in flesh and without the muscles well developed by daily exercise to round out the limbs and build up the hips. It requires an experienced eye to discern the future horse at his best in such a guise, as it does to detect the diamond in the rough, uncut stone.

When a really good animal in such a condition falls into the hands of a dealer it is usually kept for weeks in a city stable at about four times what it would have cost to keep him on the farm. He is well fed and combed and brushed, and when he is not being exercised up and down the city streets, sometimes much to the terror, if not the danger, of pedestrians. He is made away wise in regard to trolley cars and automobiles, and when he is sold the dealer expects and obtains almost as much for what he has done in these few weeks as the farmer gets for his care during the years he has kept him from a foal. Yet there is nothing in this "fitting" the colt, as it is called, unless it is the showing him properly that might not be done by the farmer or the farmer's son if he has good judgment and patience, and it should be a labor of love for one who begins to care for and pet the colt when it first appears on the farm.

I would like to see horses bred and raised in New England as they were when I was young, and I would like to see them sent out from the farms in such condition that the ones who raise them will realize good pay and the proper credit for their pains taking instead of accepting what the dealer may be willing to offer. Buyers are waiting for such young horses and willing to pay good prices for them.

M. F. ARMS.

Butter Moves Up a Little.

While trade continues very quiet here, prices have moved up a peg in response to the firmer situation in the Western markets, yet for some reason Boston has failed to respond fully to the improved price list in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., and still is considerably below New York. Supplies seem rather large in all lines, except, of course, the usual shortage in strictly

fancy fresh creamery and dairy. Even in these grades the shortage is mostly apparent only since the very limited demand for such grades would quickly reduce the price with any pronounced increase in supply. Nothing seems to be selling in a regular way above 25 cents, although in New York tops have been as high as 28 cents and are not far from that figure at present writing.

Box and print goods, however, command a fraction above the lot as usual. The various imitation butters and factory goods are selling in a limited way, their case being helped somewhat by the moderate demand in the general market.

At New York receipts were light and sellers were able to maintain the recent advance without difficulty, but there was a disposition to move cautiously in the direction of any further advance. Prices are now considered quite high enough for safety, and yet if the present shortage continues it may be necessary to go still higher. The business of the day was mainly on the basis of 27 1/2 to 28 cents for fancy quality—that is, qualities that were acceptable to the best trade. It is possible that a few very high scoring lots might have brought a little more money from buyers who are very critical. Perhaps the most improvement has been noted in the medium to choice grades, which are crowding much closer to the best than heretofore. Held creamery shows no improvement. Those who have strictly fancy stock left are asking about late prices, but in some quarters there is a little pressure to sell, and values are irregular in consequence. Leaving the finest stock there are no settled values and outlets are exceedingly narrow. Imitation creamery is ruling firm and factory is steadier, the recent export demand giving a little support to the market. Exporters are showing no interest whatever in renovated, but the home demand has been gradually improving and fancy well-known brands are firm at 20 cents.

The week closes with the New York cheese market in just about the same general position as prevailed last week. Demand still shows fairly satisfactory force, but pretty closely confined to moderate quantities, as wanted for current use. Dealers generally are running on short supplies, but disposed to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Current fresh receipts continue moderate and stocks are gradually working down, and market certainly appears to be in good, healthy shape. Holders, while fully retaining their confidence in the situation, are still disposed to meet the demand promptly as it comes along, and there is little if any warrant for change from late ruling prices. Exporters are in want of underprice cheese, but suitable grades are scarce and general demand is held above exporters' limits. Choice full-made light skims in moderate supply and held firmly, but winter-made skims show irregular quality and sell slowly.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochran from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets as in a very demoralized condition. Receipts continue excessive and prices most irregular, and are generally dictated by buyers. Finest Danish 24 to 25 cents, New Zealand 22 to 23 cents, Australian and Argentine 22 to 23 cents, Russian 21 1/2 to 22 cents. American butters of all grades are exceedingly difficult to move. Holders are offering liberal concessions without effecting a clearance. The best grades of creamery are freely offered at 20 cents downward. Very decent goods are offered at 18 to 19 cents. The sale of renovated butter has practically ceased. Ladies are nominally 17 to 18 cents. Cheese markets continue quiet, but the stock is largely held by one or two concerns who resist further concessions. Finest American and Canadian 13 1/2 to 14 cents.

Big Sales in Farm Exports.

The foreign commerce of the United States during the first seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$1,732,421,330, or an average of \$250,000,000 per month during that period. Should it continue at this rate during the remainder of the year, the total foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1906 would exceed \$2,500,000,000, a figure that has not been reached in any previous year in the history of our foreign trade.

This increase, which is shown by figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, occurs in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports. In the seven months ending with January, imports have increased \$70,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and exports have increased \$185,000,000.

The increase in importations occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exportations occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures. A feature of especial interest in the export record is the marked increase which has developed during the past few months in the exportation of breadstuffs and provisions. The value of breadstuffs exported in January amounted to over \$30,000,000, and in December to a like sum, which is a larger value of breadstuffs exported than in any month since August, 1901. This marked increase in the exportation of breadstuffs occurs in corn, wheat, and wheat flour, wheat exports in the month of January being over 4,000,000 bushels, against a quarter of a million bushels in January of the preceding year, flour 1,250,000 barrels, against a half million in January, 1905, while corn exports increased to 1,050,000 bushels in January, 1906, to 37,000,000 in January of the present year. January also shows a marked increase in the exportation of provisions, under which term are included meats and dairy products, the total for that month being \$34,000,000, against \$17,000,000 in January of last year. For the seven months ending with January provisions showed a total exportation of \$134,000,000, against \$108,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Cotton for the month of January shows a marked decline as compared with January, 1905, the quantity being 325,000 pounds, against 415,000 in January of last year, though the value for January, 1906, is practically \$30,000,000, against \$30,000,000.

Horse Owners! Use

GOVERNMENT'S

Caustic

Balsam

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

THE TWO WORLD'S RECORD CORN CROPS

Described in "THE BOOK OF CORN." Orange Judd Co., 1903, Under Direction of Herbert Myrick

First Crop, Z. J. Drake, Marlborough Co., S. C.

BUSHEL (GREEN WEIGHT)	BUSHEL (CRIB CURED)	TOTAL EXPENSE	NET EXPENSE PER BUSHEL
Yield, 1 acre, 255	229	\$264	44 cents

Fertilizer and manure used on one acre: 1000 bushels stable manure, 4,800 lbs. Manipulated Guano, 1,800 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 400 lbs. Bone and Acid Phosphate. Top dressing in May: 400 lbs. Nitrate of Soda. Total 7,400 lbs. fertilizer in addition to the stable manure. Variety corn, Southern White Dent.

Second Crop, Alfred Rose, Yates County, New York.

BUSHEL (GREEN WEIGHT)	BUSHEL (CRIB CURED)	TOTAL EXPENSE	NET EXPENSE PER BUSHEL
Yield, 1 acre, 213	191	\$62	16 cents

Fertilizer used on one acre: 800 lbs. Mapes Corn Manure alone. No stable manure. Soil, sandy loam. Variety corn, Early Mastodon.—From The American Agriculturist.

Extract from the American Agriculturist, Jan. 27, 1906, page 96, The World's Record Corn Crop. Please give the largest authentic yield of corn for one acre of ground, variety, etc., etc. Dr. W. L. Davenport, Washington County, Virginia.

The largest corn crop yet recorded was grown by Capt. Z. J. Drake of Marlboro, County, S. C. Not only is this the largest grown in America but in the World. In one season and on a single acre he produced 255 bushels and thus secured the American Agriculturist's prize of \$500. This was an elaborate experiment to prove how much corn could be actually grown on an acre, the cost of production having been a secondary matter in this case.

The second prize of this contest was won by Alfred Rose of Yates County, N. Y., who produced 213 bushels of Early Mastodon corn. He planted one kernel every foot in rows 3 feet apart and fertilized with 800 pounds Mapes Corn Manure. The soil was a sandy loam. The third prize was awarded to George Gartner of Pawnee County, Neb., who raised 171 bushels of Early Mastodon on a black, rich loam, fertilized with 90 loads of barnyard manure, planted in hills 3 by 3 feet.

The Great Corn Contest of the American Agriculturist (45 Crops in All)

Crops 213, 119, and 95 bushels each; grown on one measured acre exclusively with the Mapes Corn Manure. Of this great crop, 213 bushels shelled corn grown in Yates County, N. Y., with the Mapes Corn Manure (800 pounds per acre) exclusively, the American Agriculturist says: "If we allow only \$15 as the value of the tops for fodder, and make no account of bottom stalks, the cost comes within twenty cents a bushel (shelled corn)."

The largest crop grown with fertilizers other than the Mapes (45 crops in all) was 84 bushels (chemically dried, 60 bushels).

Some large crops grown with the Mapes Corn Manure, and reported in the agricultural press:

On two acres, 500 pounds of Mapes alone, broadcast, 120 bushels shelled corn. On three acres, same fertilizer, same quantity, 400 bushels (ears). Grown by Dr. Henry Stewart.—New England Homestead.

Ninety bushels (shelled) with 500 pounds per acre, 120 bushels (shelled) with 600 pounds per acre. Value of grain alone over five times as much as the cost of the fertilizer.—American Agriculturist.

1,640 bushels of corn (ears) on less than 41 acres, equal to 2331 bushels or 1162 bushels shelled corn, per acre, grown on farm of Rural New Yorker, with the Mapes Corn Manure.

One hundred and eighty bushels of ears per acre; shelled, 95 1/2 bushels, 2,000 bushels (ears) on 18 acres. Only Mapes (800 pounds per acre) used.—Connecticut Farmer.

Eight hundred and fifty-six bushels (ears) on four acres. 109 3/4 bushels on one acre. 126 3/4 bushels on one acre. Nothing used but the Mapes.—Rural New Yorker.

CORN A RENOVATING CROP

The Mapes Corn Manure alone was used on the large crops recently described in American Agriculturist, but such yields are possible only by an exceptional combination of season, sunshine, moisture, soil, texture and fertilization, and by the use of seed that will produce two or more ears per stalk. Corn is a comparatively sure crop, and Prof. Mapes says that, with judicious fertilization, it can be made a renovating crop and not an exhausting crop as is generally supposed, bringing up the land to good condition for grass or general crops, besides making money from the start, and having the field left clean and free of weeds.—(American Agriculturist).

Send for Descriptive Pamphlet 1906—(mailed free). See reports in ad. in next week's issue, MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN and New England Homestead on record crops, wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, etc., grown with the Mapes Fertilizers.

Branch 242 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAN GUANO CO.

143 Liberty St., New York.

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E. A. Briggs & Co., Attleboro.
Clark Ellis & Sons, Milford.
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Fitchburg Hardware Co., Fitchburg.
Hugh Kane, Ludlow.
H. O. White, Chittenden.
A. E. Brown, Bridgewater.
Cutler Grain Co., South Framingham.
F. A. Reynolds, Hadley.

G. E. Ellison, Haverhill.
U. G. Groff, Amherst.
C. G. Burham, Holyoke.
S. O. Pratt, Clinton.
C. W. Lord & Son, Winsted.
Lawson & Trevelyan, Marlboro.
Joseph Brock & Sons, (Corporation), 47-48 North Market Street, Boston.
Ross Bros. Co., Ware.
V. E. Moore, Springfield.
E. M. Perry, Northampton.
Chafford & Co., Taunton.

W. A. Lord, Orange.
Boydson Bros., Conway.
J. F. Robinson & Co., Ware.
Robert H. Clapp, Northampton.
O. E. Stone & Son, Greenfield.
J. H. Day, North Andover.
John Stone, 100 Lowell Street, Lawrence.
William F. Fletcher, Southwick.
Lyons Bros., Northampton.
Charles F. White, Middlesex Common.
Leahy & Maynard, South Berks.
A. W. Keith, Sutton Arms.

W. F. Fillmore, Three Rivers.
Homer Bush, Westfield.
G. G. Walker, Williamstown.
Leominster Hardware Co., Leominster.
Howard & Morrow, Pittsfield.
C. F. Paige & Co., Athol.
F. E. Mole, Adams.
W. A. Durham, Ashley Falls.
Sunderland Union and Fertilizer Co., South Deerfield.
Sunderland, Whately and North Hatfield.

000 in January, 1906, the export price of cotton in January of the present year having been 11.5 cents, as compared with 7.3 cents in January of the preceding year. The total exports of breadstuffs in December, 1905, and January, 1906, are practically 2 1/2 times as great as in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Provisions also show a marked increase in exports during December, 1905, and January, 1906, the total for those two months being \$40,000,000, against \$37,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The increase in exports of breadstuffs and provisions is widely distributed, but seems to be especially marked in the exports to the United Kingdom.

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

Most of the storm centers will follow lines drawn near Winnipeg, Des Moines, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington, going into the Atlantic not far from the latter city. This path of the storm centers will cause March to be unusually cold in the New England States, unusually warm in the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys and about normal along the path of the storm.

Temperatures most below normal will occur during first week in March, then two high temperature periods, one during the 10th and 20th, followed by a cold period of which the 20th will be central day with a cool period not far from the 10th. Most precipitation will occur not far from the 24, 17th and 20th. These dates are for meridians 90—about general line of Mississippi river extended northward. East of this line count one day later for every hundred miles and west of it one day earlier for every five hundred miles.

About and immediately following Feb. 24 one of the most severe disturbances of the month will be near meridian 90 moving eastward with a cold wave following.

No period of eight years can be found that has not brought disaster to the corn crops of the United States. These corn crop failures occur from five to eight years apart and the last one came in 1901. These are important facts that are of interest to millions of people. We are surely approaching another great corn failure. The wheat crop does not often fail on account of the drought that destroys the corn. I believe it will be safest for all to follow my "crop weather" forecasts for 1906 which are now complete, and a sample of them will be mailed to any one on receipt of a two cent stamp.—W. T. Foster, Washington, D. C.

Warm Weather Suits the Provision Trade.

Fresh beef is in moderate demand, prices holding well for choice lots. Lamb and mutton are in rather dull demand and the whole provision market somewhat affected by mild weather. Veal, however, holds steady at the prices mentioned for another week. Dressed hogs are in check demand and prices hold well. Most lines of poultry are scarce, but any larger supplies could hardly be sold, the season being about over. The rabbit season is over March 1, but demand is very dull at 10 to 14 cents a pair.

Too Warm for Poultry.

The warm weather affects the condition of poultry, which is from distant sections, showing considerable loss of weight and some shipwreck. Poultry is in poor condition, making an effort to reduce the stock. They are beginning to realize that the season is

ing excellent prices. Live fowls show no change in price.

At New York fresh-killed poultry is in moderate supply and invoices generally light. Demand, however, is generally slow. Desirable fresh turkeys are scarce and firm, but a fair quantity of southwestern is still coming, which shows irregular quality and value. The chickens now arriving are of undesirable quality and sell slowly at irregular prices. Poultry are in moderate supply and fancy medium weights show a little stronger tone, but heavy fowls sell slowly. Western capons are less plenty, but very slow sale. Squabs firm for fancy large, but average grades dull and irregular. Frozen poultry quiet.

Evaporated Fruit Working Higher.

The New York market, which sets the pace for evaporated apples, is showing increased strength. Offerings are light, and there is a little more interest. Prime fruit is not obtainable below 95 to 97 cents, though there are several carloads offering at about 5 cents that are just under the grade of prime. There are further sales of inferior old fruit to go West in range of about 65 to 75 cents. No change in standard dried apples, at 55 to 60 cents. Cheese is slow, at \$2.70 for one hundred pounds, and shows further weakness. Corn and skims have had some business of late, mainly at about 92.

Potatoes about Holding Their Own.

Foreign potatoes are still coming to New York and find a dull sale at lower prices than the best native stock. Arrivals at New York are large, but the markets seem to be making an effort to reduce the stock. They are beginning to realize that the season is

well advanced, the old stock will have to be sold out within four months, and most of it considerably before the close of that period. So large is the reserve of the native stock, and so ready are foreign holders to ship to this country on any decent offer, that few dealers find encouragement in the line of future prices. Shrinkage also has to be taken into account in holding potatoes for a late market.

The quantity of potatoes in storage in Ansonia County, Me., is estimated at something like half a million bushels.

Onaway Experience.
I am using two onaway disc implements, a plow and a disc harrow. The plow is in a distinct class of its own. Nothing else equals it for all round work, but the king of the earth work—legion is the double acting onaway. Every farmer preparing five acres of ground should have one. It is one that only affects one kind of soil and can be put in fine seedling condition. It will reduce the toughest soil.—A. C. Rubek, Freeman, Wash.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED

Within one hour's ride from Boston on the line of the Boston & Maine R. R., and reasonably near station or access to electric line which can be used. About 5 to 25 acres of high land, good old-fashioned house that has been renovated, Essex County preferred. Possessing with privilege of buying or selling a reasonable lease. State particulars, names, addresses, conditions, price, etc. Address "KENT, Box 3022, Boston, Mass."